

# Using Correlative Conjunctions

Remember that correlative conjunctions are connecting words that come in pairs. When you use one, you usually use the other.

## Correlative Conjunctions

both . . . and	not only . . . but also	either . . . or
neither . . . nor	whether . . . or	

Correlative conjunctions show relationships between ideas of equal importance. Use *not only . . . but also* or *both . . . and* to indicate an additional important idea.

**Original:** We walked along the boardwalk. We sat on the beach.

**Combined:** We **not only** walked along the boardwalk **but also** sat on the beach.

*Either . . . or*, *neither . . . nor*, or *whether . . . or* indicates a choice between alternatives.

**Original:** We tried to decide. We could eat before the movie or wait until afterward.

**Combined:** We tried to decide **whether** to eat before the movie **or** wait until afterward.

Remember that you may need to change words when you use correlative conjunctions. Be sure to read your revision carefully so that you can smooth out any bumps.

**DIRECTIONS** Use correlative conjunctions to combine the following sets of sentences.

- For the first five items, use the correlative conjunctions in parentheses.
- For the second five items, use the correlative conjunctions that best fit the meaning of the sentences.

**EXAMPLE** We can prune the apple tree now. We can wait until early spring. (*either . . . or*)

*We can either prune the apple tree now or wait until early spring.*

1. You can buy a ticket now for eight dollars. You can purchase one at the door for ten dollars. (*either . . . or*)

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2. They were not lost. They were not delayed in traffic. (*neither . . . nor*)

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LESSON 5, *continued*

3. She has a part-time job after school. She volunteers on Saturdays at the drop-in children's center. (*not only . . . but also*)

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4. The members of the town board can allow a fast-food restaurant to be built on the site. They can vote not to develop the land. (*either . . . or*)

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5. You can shop online. You can pay bills online. (*not only . . . but also*)

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6. The vegetable lasagna is more nutritious than the traditional dish. It has less fat per serving.

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7. You must choose. You can take an exam or write a term paper.

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8. Composting cuts down on household garbage going to landfills. It supplies organic material for gardening.

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9. Congress can challenge a president's veto with a two-thirds vote in each house. It can do nothing and let the veto stand.

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10. I will serve with enthusiasm if I am selected for jury duty. I will take the responsibility seriously.

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# Choosing How to Combine I

The sentences that you combined in the previous lessons were designed for only one method of combination. In your own writing, however, you probably have discovered that any number of combinations may be possible. Review the following sentence-combining techniques before you begin the exercise below.

**Original:** One presenter held the charts. Another presenter delivered the speech.

- One presenter held the charts; another presenter delivered the speech.  
(combined using semicolon)
- **As** one presenter held the charts, another presenter delivered the speech.  
(combined using a subordinating conjunction)
- One presenter held the charts, **and** another presenter delivered the speech.  
(combined using a coordinating conjunction)
- **Not only** did one presenter hold the charts, **but** another presenter delivered the speech. (combined using correlative conjunctions)
- One presenter held the charts; **meanwhile**, another presenter delivered the speech. (combined using a conjunctive adverb)
- The presenters held the charts **and** delivered the speech. (verbs combined using a coordinating conjunction)

**DIRECTIONS** For each of the following sets of sentences, create one complete sentence. Use any combining method you choose. Write your sentences on the lines provided.

1. The travelers looked weary as they walked off the plane. Their flight had taken over ten hours.  
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2. The student was trying to study for a final exam. The loud music bothered her.  
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3. The bank president was running behind schedule. She decided to take a taxi to work.  
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4. The winner of the marathon appeared fit. She spoke with confidence.  
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5. He did not want to leave his sick wife. He decided to cancel his trip overseas.  
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6. Running through the thick mud, the team practiced plays. They ran sprints up and down the field.  
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## LESSON 7

# Using Appositive Phrases

Remember that an **appositive** is a noun or pronoun placed beside another noun or pronoun to identify or explain it. An appositive and its modifiers make up an **appositive phrase**.

**Original:** Good nutrition has become the subject of numerous books. Good nutrition is an excellent aid to health.

**Combined:** Good nutrition, **an excellent aid to health**, has become the subject of numerous books.

Appositives can also appear at the beginning or at the end of a sentence.

**DIRECTIONS** Combine the following sentences. Use at least one appositive in each sentence. Set off appositives and appositive phrases with commas.

1. Mae Jemison is a chemical engineer, physician, and educator. She was the first African American woman in space.  
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2. Jemison served in the Peace Corps for two years. The Peace Corps is an organization that assists developing countries.  
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3. Jemison was a crew member on the *Endeavour*. The *Endeavour* was the first U.S.-Japanese space shuttle.  
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4. Jemison studied the effect of space on bone cells. She was a science mission specialist.  
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5. As a young girl, Jemison was inspired by Valentina Tereshkova. Valentina Tereshkova was the first Russian female cosmonaut.  
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6. Jemison was also influenced to become a scientist by Linus Pauling. Linus Pauling was the winner of both the Nobel Prize in chemistry and the Nobel Peace Prize.  
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7. While in space for eight days, Jemison missed fresh vegetables and fruits as well as her cat. Her cat is named Sneeze.  
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8. After leaving NASA in 1993, Jemison founded the Jemison Group, Inc. The Jemison Group, Inc. is a company that focuses on technologies for developing countries.  
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